nothing tawdry, no hint of theatrical effect.

## THE PEABODY FUNERAL.

THE FLEET SPOKEN OFF MONTAUK POINT. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The steamship Hunter, which arrived at this port this evening from Providence, reports speaking Sunday morning, 60 miles southeast of Montauk Point, the Peabody fleet, which asked for the bearing of Block Island.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LANDING. BOSTON VERSUS PORTLAND-THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. PORTLAND, Jan. 23.-I do not suppose that anything was ever done so well anywhere that Boston was not confident that she could do it a great deal better; and it is not surprising, therefore, that the choice of Portland as a landing-place for the remains of Mr. Peabody has awakened in the Metropolis of American Intellect a fever of noble anger. Mr. Peabody, be sure, did not love Boston; he it in wrath at what he sidered insulting treatment from the Board of Trade, and declared thathe would never visit it again. To make him break his promise by going there in his coffin, would seem like taking unfair advantage of a man; but Boston for all, that has been very anxions that the funeral should be mixed up some how or another with the Common, and the State House, and the Big Elm, partly because Boston has a real reverence for Mr. Peabody's memory, as she has for all good and charitable works, and partly because she is ealons of the reputation of her harbor. The facts of the case, however, are these; the Monarch draws 25; feet aft, and on the "upper middle bar," which all large vessels must cross to enter Boston Harbor, the depth of water, according to the coast survey maps of 1868, is only 24 feet at high tide and 14 feet at low. Portland may be said to have two harbors-an inner and an outer one. The latter has safe and sheltered anchorage with 40 feet of water at mean low tide; the entrance to the inner is obstructed by a bar with 17 feet of water at low tide, and 261 at high; but they are now dredging a new channel through the bar, which gives au increased depth of three feet, and the work is far enough advanced to let the Monarch pass with ease, if her commander sees fit to bring her up to the docks, which I do not think probable. But, at any rate, the difference between the inner and the outer harbor is one of name rather than reality. Both are perfectly sheltered. The inner harbor is merely the name given to that part of the bay which lies nearest the docks. Portland is unquestionably the best place on the New-England coast for the de barkation. Some of our enthusiastic citizens might have preferred New-York; but New-York is too far from Peabody, and has a Common Council.

I have no intention of speaking disrespectfully, but there are some indication of a small quarrel over the coffin. It is reported here that the Boston people—meaning, I suppose, the people of Salem and Peabody—are determined that though Portland has the ship, Portland shall not have the funeral; in other words that the ceremonies for which such elaborate preparations have been made shall be cut short, and no more time spent in this city than may be absolutely necessary to transfer the coffin from the vessel to the cars. The final decision rests with Mr. George Peabody Russell, who is on the Monarch It is understood that Mr. Peabody's immediate relatives are averse to all display over his remains, and that the pilot who is now waiting off the coast for the funeral flect bears letters, not from them perhaps, but from prominent persons in Boston and elsewhere, urging Mr. Russell to push through without delay to Peabody. Portland awaits the result, with some anxiety of course, but with the calm confidence which arises from a good cause. The City Hall has been elaborately decorated for the lying-instate; excellent preparations have been made for an imposing ceremonial. Admiral Farragut has come to represent the United States Government; two monitors, the Miantonmah Terror, are lying in the port; Gen. McDowell is ordered here with troops; the Governor is coming here with some of the State militia; the British Minister is coming from Washington; the Germania Band is cor ug from Boston; delegations from Legislatures and City Councils are comthe people of the rural districts are coming in to combine business and pleasure by seeing the show and buying goods at the same time. Under these circumstance I do not see how Mr. George Peabody Russell can refuse to stay.

So much depends upon his wishes that no programme of the ceremonies can yet be settled. The purposes of the committee of arrangements so far tend to the following plan : If the weather remains clear the Monarch and Plymouth will be signaled about 30 miles from shore, and the news will be tele graphed to all parts of the country. The Governor will then start from Augusta, the funeral train, elaborately decorated for the occasion, will come up from Boston, and the monitors will get up steam and meet the funeral fleet outside the capes. The Monarch and Plymenth will probably anchor beyond the bar perhaps half a mile off shore; and the coffin will not be landed until at least 12 hours after the vessels are first signaled. The boats of the Monarch will probably bear it to the wharf. The procession to receive it will consist of five companies of United States troops and a military band under Gen. McDowell; Gov. Chamberlain, with one hundred and fifty militia; officers of the army and navy, including Admiral Farragut, Rear-Admiral Thatcher, Commodore Almy, Captain Fairfax, Gen. Hill, Gen. Thom, and Gen. Dnane the British Minister, Mr. Thornton, and representatives of the foreign consular corps; delegations from the Common Councils of Boston and Baltimore; trustees of Mr. Peabody's charities; and various distinguished guests. The Legislature of Maine, I believe, after voting half a dozen times one way and half a dozen times the other, are at present resolved not to be represented. I hope they will keep to that resolution, for their vacillation has been so undignified that now nobody will be glad to see them.

A handsome funeral car-a sort of catafalque on wheels-has been prepared to draw the coffin to the City Hall. Eight horses, covered with funereal trappings, will be harnessed to it. I shall spare you a description of this part of the pageant, for such things are pretty much alike all the world over; I need only say that it is rich, handsome and very tasteful. I ought not to let the arrangement of the City Hall, however, pass without a word. In the first place it is a very elegant hall, big enough and costly enough for a city ten times Portland's size. The room set apart for the funeral ceremonies is a lecture hall which seats about 2,500 people. It is a square, about as long each way as the length of Steinway Hall. The ceiling and galleries are entirely concealed by draperies of black broadcloth and white alpaca; the walls and windows, though not entirely covered, are hung with elaborate mourning festeons, wreaths and emblems; and at one end is the enormous catafaique, with its canopy studded with silner stars, its massive black-covered bier trimmed with silver lace. and its high steps carpeted with rich black Astrakkan cloth. No daylight is admitted to the room land precious little air either), but a few gas-jets and chandeliers and a row of tall candles on each side of the bier shed a dim and somber light upon the scene. At the back of the catafalque, upon a black ground, appears in gas-jets the monogram of "G. P.," surrounded by rays. A profusion of natural flowers will lie about the steps of the bier, and be placed in large vases at its head. The decorations are quite unlike ordinary upholsterer's work. They have been put up under the direction of Mr. H. B. Brown, the landscape painter, and I can say not only that they are better than anything of the hod I ever saw before, but they are the only funeral

draperies I ever saw in which there was no tinsel

I should have mentioned that the room is a very high one. Away up over the gallery two wide doors open into an upper corridor of the building, and be hind those open doors, concealed by a thin black vail, will be a choir of 80 voices, and an orchestra of 25 instruments-the excellent Handel and Haydn Society of Portland, and the Germania band of Boston. When the coffin is deposited in the hall the ceremonies will be very short. This choir will sing the Prayer from "Moses," and some selections from "The Messiah;" there will no doubt be a prayer or so, and then the lying in state will begin. There will be no formal address. A military guard will be set over the remains as long as they rest here, which will be a day or perhaps two days, and during that time the people will be freely admitted. Then a second procession will bear the coffin to the special train prepared by the Eastern and the Portsmouth and Portland Railroads. Two locomotives have been richly draped, one to run from here to Portsmouth, the other (which is named the George Peabody) thence to South Danvers. The train consists of a baggage car, a saloon car draped as a mortuary chamber, and two passenger cars for the principal guests. There will be no stoppage until the train arrives at Peabody (South Danvers). Then the corpse will lie in state two or three days-perhaps longer-at the Peabody Institute, and after that the funeral service will take place at the Congregational Church. All the ministers in town will read it; but not, I believe, simultaneously. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop will deliver an address in Peabody, and there will of course be a procession. The time and order of these things are yet to be settled.

I said something about the country-people seeing the show and buying goods at the same time. In fact there is a lively controversy in town whether the shops on the day of the funeral ought to be closed out of respect to Mr. Peabody's memory, or kept open out of regard for country customers' convenience. On the principle of business before pleasure I am afraid the country customers will carry the day. It is urged first, that if the shops are closed not half so many people will come to town; and, secondly, that it is not once in a decade that Portland has such a chance to do a driving trade. You might as well close the gin-shops as the merchants

So the New-York Legislature is not coming. Thank the Lord for that! The proprietor of the Falmouth Hotel, however, is disappointed. He had been led to believe that a committee from Albany was always good for \$5,000 worth of champagne and brandy.

J. R. G. H.

VICTOR NOIR'S FUNERAL.

The incidents at the funeral of Victor Noir

are thus given in the Paris journals: are thus given in the Paris Journals:

At 1:20, all the avenues and streets adjacent to the house where the remains laid were crowded with people. The number was immense. The citizens who surrounded the house cried out that the body must be brought to Pere-Lachaise. Louis Noir adjured the people to be calm, and said they should respect the remains of his brother. "In the name of the dear departed," he cried, "avoid all new troubles; do not give a pretext to the authorities to act."

1,30.—The cries redoubled : "The body is ours: it belongs to us; he is one of the people; we will carry him to Pere-Lachaise." Louis Noir again implored them; he was re-ceived with sympathy, but the crowd continued in the

Lachaise." Louis Noir again implored them; he was received with sympathy, but the crowd continued in the same mood.

1:35—A magnificent crown of immortelles was brought forward, bearing the simple words, "To Victor Noir; the Democracy of Toulouse." M. M. Rochefort and Delescluze are in the house, and are endeavoring with the friends of the deceased to prevent the intended demonstration. M. Rochefort called for siliance, he appeared at a window on the first story, and was wildly cheered. He said that M. Delescluze would submit to the people the definite decision come to by the friends and family of Victor Noir. Citizens—The circumstances which unite us are the gravest and most solemn of all. One of our friends has been assassinated by a member of the Bonaparte family. We must have vengeance; we shall have it. But the ambush is laid. The enemy watches at the gratings. We must not give him the prize. [Yes, yes.] Citizens, it was our desire to carry the body to Pere-Lachaise, but we shall not. For the first time in 18 years the wind blows our way. Let us not compromise our cause, the cause of all peoples—the cause of justice. We must conform to the wish of Victor Noir's family. The funeral must go toward the cemetery of Neully. [No, no.] Citizens, you have never had to cive a greater proof of moderation and of patrioties. The coulin was lowered; all the crowd rushed forward; they unsevered and defiled before the betrothed of Victor Noir. An immense number separated to proceed to toward Neully, singing the Marselliales and crying Vere la Republique! Down with the Bonapartes! Death to the assassin!

THE MURDER OF ROBERT THORN.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY. Owing to the intense feeling regarding the death of Robert Thorn, the wealthy Dutchess County farmer, Coroner Andrus, on Saturday, after consultation with Justice Joseph F. Barnard, of the Supreme Court,

farmer, Coroner Andrus, on Saturday, after consultation with Justice Joseph F. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, proceeded to the former residence of the deceased, accompanied by Drs. John R. Cooper and Per Lee Pine, and neld an inquest, previous to which Dr. John R. Cooper made a post-mortem examination of the body.

Dr. Per Lee Pine testified that, in his opinion, death was the result of exhaustion caused by exposure.

Dr. John R. Cooper gave similar testimony.

Jane Pratt being sworn testified: I have been house-keeper for Robert Thorn for almost a year; two weeks ago on Thursday night last, at about 1 o'clock, Mr. Thorn called to me to strike a light; I did so; went into his room on the first-door; Mr. Thorn bad a gum in his hand; there were three other persons in the room; two of them caught hold of me; Mr. Thorn pointed the gun atone of the men; one of them took it out of his hand; he afterward told me that they knocked him down and choked him, and sot upon him and 'jammed their knees on his breast and stomach; they also bruised and choked me at the time; he lay on his back on the floor; the next morning he was very hoarse and could hardly speak, and was bruised on his side, arm, and leg, and his head; the marks of the bruises showed where he had been struck; he was bound and left in a cold room, with nothing but a shirt on, and the floor was damp on which he lay; I saw the men take Mr. Thorn's pocket-book, and take money from it and count it; I did not see Mr. Thorn after I saw him lying on the floor until the next morning, I supposed when I saw him lying there that he was dead, as he did not stir; I should think that his head and shoulders lay on the hearth and his feet on the floor; there were black and bine spots on his arms and legs and on his stomach the vext morning, where he had been bruised; he commenced voriting on the Saturday following, and it continued to a more or less degree until he died; he compained of pain constantly in his right side and near the put of his stomach. The jury then returned

CUSTOM-HOUSE CARTAGE.

MEETING OF THE INDIGNANT CARTMEN. A number of cartmen met in Piper's Hall, on Bleecker-st., last evening with A. G. Reynolds in the chair. The attendance was large, and there seemed to be a unaminity of sentiment in regard to the late action of the Custom-House officials. A report of the Sub-Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, to remonstrate with Collector Grimeli was read in substance as follows. The cartmen of this city belong to no particular party, and they are in favor of supporting the Government. Though not educated, they can read, and they find it to their interest to support the New-York dailies. Great was their disappointment to find false reports of their meetings in The New-York Herald and other papers. It is untrue, said the report, that merchants wished to withdraw their names from the petition presented to the Collector. If justice cannot be had in New-York they will certainly go to Washington. The reports furnished to the papers from the Custom-House were gathered up by the contractors. The paper was accepted. One of the speakers said that mercessary they would send another petition to the Collector.

It was claimed that Mr. Lindsay, the man who had be a unanimity of sentiment in regard to the late action

time, and they declared that they did not repent, and in necessary they would send another petition to the Collector.

It was claimed that Mr. Lindsay, the man who had been appointed by Mr. Grinnell to altend to the carting troubles, took a copy of the original petition to his residence, and a Committee was appointed to go to the Custom-Hodse and demand that the said copy be returned. The Chairman said that Mr. Grinnell had no mind of his own, for he did just as Lindsay directed. A Finance Committee was appointed, and Mr. Brewer, President of the Cartmen's Union, subscribed 425, to aid in carrying on the movement against the Custom-House officials.

A great deal more was said about Wm. H. Albertsen, who, it was said, had written a letter in favor of Mr. Grinnell, as representing the cartmen, and a committee was appointed to look after the gentleman.

Sevesal of the members touched on politics, and most of them declared themselves in favor of the Republican party, but they did not propose to allow a few persons of that party to get up a "little King" for their own especial hences.

The fight is between Fenton and Morgan, said one of the members, and Schataf Fenton's name was mentioned with applause. The fight is between Fenton shades and during the crening amounted to \$260. The body then adjourned to meet on Monday next.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NOTICE TO HIS PARTY. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1870. On account of the approaching session of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone has issued the usual notice to the supporters of the Government in the House to be in their seats on the 8th of February. FIFTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

During the services at St. Joseph's Chapel in Liverpool yesterday, a false alarm of fire was raised. Immediately the usual panic and rush for the doors occurred, and when order was at last restored it was found that 15 people had been trampled to death, and

a great many badly injured. AN AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN ROUTE TO

ENGLAND. A project has been introduced here looking to the establishment of a steamer and rail route from Australia, New-Zealand, &c., to London by way of San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Me., and Milford Haven, Wales. It is thought the route may be accomplished through these points in about 40 days.

ANTI-AMERICAN LIBELS. The Morning Post to-day publishes a letter from New-York filled with vile libels on American society and women.

> SPAIN. MONTPENSIER A DEPUTT.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 24, 1870. The Duke of Montpensier has been elected Deputy

to the Constituent Cortes from the City of Oviedo. ROME.

MUNICH, Monday, Jan. 24, 1870. The Augsburg Gazet'e of Saturday prints the pro test of Cardinal Rauscher against Papal Infallibility, which is shortly to be presented to the Pope.

CARDINAL RAUSCHER'S PROTEST.

THE GENERAL SITUATION - CONDUCT OF THE ARMY—THE KIDNAPPERS—TRIAL BY JURY— THE CANTO CASE—MR. LERDO'S OPPOSITION TO MR. ROMERO - THE LATTER SUPPORTED BY PRESIDENT JUAREZ - FINANCIAL MEAS-URES-THREATENED COLLAPSE.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Mexico, Jan. 10. - When Juarez returned to this capital after the siege of Queretaro in July, 1867, only one power had faith in the Mexican Republic, one solitary nation gave it official support, and that was the great Anglo-Saxon neighbor. In Europe, the heroic and modest Mexican President was painted as a bloodthirsty monster, and the Mexican people were represented as deficient in all virtues, and as being utterly incapable of self-government. Predictions were made that after the defeat of the French intervention, and the downfall of the Empire, anarchy and disorder would reign supreme throughout this fated land. Now, in addition to the Minister from Washington, we have official representatives in this capital of the North German Confederation, and of the Kingdom of Italy; and Spain has solicited the renewal of diplomatic ons. The action of these powers has been voluntary, their recognition of the Mexican Republic was un solicted, but has been received in the most friendly spirit, and there is good reason for believing that the other European Governments will soon follow the example of North Germany, Italy, and Spain.

While all foreign nations, excepting the United States uspended their friendly diplomatic intercourse with this country, all foreigners have enjoyed an impartial protec tion for their persons and property in accordance with Mexican laws, and probably in no epoch since 1821 have they had no tittle ground for complaint as during the last thirty months. In this period the great mass of the army has behaved most admirably under very trying circumstances. For the restoration of order and tranquillity it has unhesitatingly, and without a murmur. made continuously long and painful marches, campaigned in hot and most sickly climates, fought bravely against all revolutionists, not withstanding that among the latter were to be found many old comrades, friends, and relatives, and some popular leaders of previous wars. By it formidable attempts at revolution have been effectually suppressed in Yucatan, Guerrero, Sinaloa, Queretaro, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Michoacan, and other parts, and at this moment is reducing to order the turbulent but brave Indian population of the mountain districts of Pueblo, while other sections are marching to suppress the revolt of old companions and of National Guards in San Luis Potosi. I have traveled much and in many lands, but nowhere have I seen an army that has done so much for its country with so little pretense, and such small recomsons on this brove patriotic, and reformed army of Mexpense as this orave, particularly against revolutionists has been seconded and supported by the population in general, in such a manner as to show an unmistakable de-termination to do all that circumstances will permit for the suppression of revolutions, disorders, and brigandage, and there have been many cases in which the country peo ple have, unassisted, fought and destroyed lawless bands which attempted to prolong the practices of other times. One thing is now very clear, namely, that the immense majority of the people are opposed to all armed revolu-tions; that they desire such changes as may be required effected peaceably and by constitutional means, and that they are willing to do all in their power to secure order,

and protection for persons and property.

After the war of intervention a very serious crime be came general and spread great alarm among all people above the very poor. Gaugs of kidnappers were organized in different parts of the Republic, chiefly by disreputable men who had been leaders of guerrilleros. Many persons were kidnapped in the towns, on the roads, and in the rural districts-were carried off to the mountains or other hiding-places, and subjected to the greatest hardships until heavy ransoms were paid; and when money could not be obtained, the unfortunate victims were in several cases remorselessly assassinated. 'Merabandoned their farms, and traveling was suspended as much as possible. Consequently there was a general stagnation of trade and industry, and the poor found themselves without work. The operations of the kidnap pers were favored by two circumstances—firstly, by the proximity of roving bands, who pretended to be organized for political purposes against the local or Federal authorities, and who afforded a ready refuse for all men with horses and arms; and, secondly, the inefficient action of the old Spanish laws, which, for the punishment of a crime, required such an abundance of proofs as could very rarely be obtained, and especially in roubled times. A new law to facilitate the punishment of this crime was presented by the Minister Iglesias to Congress and approved by a majority. In conformity with its provisions, many kidnappers and notorious rob bers or assassins have been executed; many of the guer-rilleros have perished, and for some time past the cases of kidnapping have greatly diminished, although the public is still occasionally alarmed by a repetition of the erime—as, for example, the assassination of an English-man, John Furber, in the vicinity of Guanajuato last month, because he had refused to give \$5,000. Neverthe less, some of the assassins of Mr. Furber have already

been caught and executed.

Trial by jury has been adopted in the federal district and also in the State of Vera Cruz, and it is to be hoped that this important institution will gradually be adopted in all the States, in order to effect the requisite radical reform in the administration of justice. One terrible crime has hitherto remained unpunished. Above a year Fourth Division in Durango, without any form of trial, ordered Gen. Patoni to be taken out of bed, separated from his family, and secretly shot. When the judicial authorities discovered that Canto had ordered the assas sination of Patoni, that General ventured to affirm that he had acted under secret orders from the supreme Government, and sithough he afterward withdrew this as sertion, and it is believed that he slone is responsible for the crime, his trial has been long delayed, because both the military and civil authorities in Durango have declared that it is not their duty to try him, and apparently the Supreme Court of Justice is studying by whom the assassin shall be tried. The Minister of Finance, Den Matina Romero, has

labored most strenuously to reorganize and reform his department, and has twice proposed to Congress to aboiish the interior Custom Houses, to permit the free circulation of all articles throughout the Republic free exportation of all products; and to relieve mining industry from all the burdens which hitherto have prevented th development of this national industry. But I regret to say that he has not been supported in his praiseworthy and important labors by the chief of the Cubinet. Den

Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, and, owing to this cause, the vital measures which he proposed to Congress since the 1st of last April for the reorganization of the financial system and to reanimate agriculture, mining, and comserce are still sleeping in committee and have not yet been taken into consideration by the Legislature. In the meanwhile all these sources of wealth are paralyzed to an extent unknown before in the history of this country. All people complain most bitterly of increasing poverty; numberless shops are closed, importations have vastly diminished, and the revenue from the maritime Custom-Houses has sunk from \$12,000,000 to \$8,000,000 or little more

in the last year.

The product of the taxes is far below the amount re quired to cover the current expenditures of the Federal Government, and unless energetic measures be taken in the proximate session of Congress to remedy this lamentable state of affairs aj strong crisis or outburst of some kind must inevitably take place. Many thousands of people of all classes are without employment, and there is great discontent throughout the country. The opinion s becoming very general that M. Lerdo de Tejada, although a very able man, is deficient in the essential qualities and the particular knowledge or instruction ecessary to guide the country through the work of reorganization and over this crisis. He appears to have no aith in the general principles of statesmanship which regulate the wealth and prosperity of nations. It is cur-rently reported that for some time past he has been in complete disagreement with the Ministers of War and Finance; that the two latter are supported by President Juarez, who is convinced that more efficacious measures are required for the restoration of prosperity and the consolidation of peace, and apparently M. Lerdo will not be able to maintain his position much longer. Congress is at present occupied in revising the tariff of maritime duties and regulations, and has voted in favor of extending the free zone of Tamaulipas to Coahuila and Chihuahua, and that all the ports which are open to foreign commerce shall be declared ports of deposit. The Executive had proposed to maintain the duties at about their present rates, but in consequence of the resolution of Congress to extend the free zone and to establish ports of deposit, facilities for contraband will be greatly in-

pose a large reduction in the tariff as the only effectual remedy in this position of affairs. Education is being encouraged with great zeal, and latterly the President has devoted much time in witnessing the examinations in public and private schools. A vast improvement has taken place in this department

creased, and the Administration may be induced to pro-

during the last few years. Telegraphs are being rapidly extended throughout the Republic. Vera Cruz is in electric communication with Manzanillo on the Pacific, the line to Tampico is being Manzanillo on the Pacific, the line to Tampico is being rapidly completed, and probably we shall soon be in magnetic connection with your system at Brownsville. The railway from Vera Cruz to this capital is being steadily advanced, notwithstanding financial difficulties, and will probably be completed before the end of 1872, the stipulated time. The railway to Tialpam has been completed by Government assistance, and concessions have been granted to American citizens to connect the Gulf and the Pacific by a line across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and for another from Paso del Norte to Guaymas in the Gulf of California.

Last but not least in importance is the fact that Protestantism is rapidly extending, and over 40 Evangelical congregations have been established in different parts of the country.

the country.

The Governor of Zacatecas embargoed a convoy of \$11,000, and advised the Federal Government that he wished to employ the money in placing under arms 2,000 or 3,000 men to assist in repressing the revolution of San Luis Potosi. The President replied immediately to the Minister of War, that the convoy must be returned forthwith to its owners, and that the Federation only asks for 500 of the National Guards of Zacatecas.

THE COFFEE DUTY AND COFFEE CROP. Boston, Jan. 24.-The bark Julia, which arrived at this port to-day, brings advices from Gonaives, Hayti, to the 11th inst. The Provisional Government had issued a decree imposing an export duty of 4 cents per pound on coffee, to take effect on and after the first of February next. Troops were being sent South to sup-press some unimportant political disturbances, which threatened the New Government. Otherwise, everything was quiet. The new crop of coffee promised a large yield, and had begun to arrive freely at the ports.

VENEZUELA.

SEA-ISLAND COTTON GROWN PROFITABLY-THE NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON AND HIS

Caraccas, Jan. 9.—Our cotton promises well, and the labor of the guerilleros appears to be required for its cultivation. An American, named Kirsch, planted some Sea-island seed last year, and made a fine crop. This class of cotton grows finely upon the fertile valleys This class of cotton grows linely upon the lettile valietys of Aragua, which is near the Lake of Valencia. It is superior, in fact, to that raised on the Coasts of Carolina, Georgia, and Texas, and the product per acre is much larger. Mr. Kirsch sold his crop at Liverpool for \$105 per pound. Should peace be fully realized, and the cotton factories spoken of be built, it is evident that a state of great prosperity will ere long dawn upon our country. We are looking forward to a day of progress.

stood to be the settlement of the quasicot in reductions made by American citizens against this Government. A Convention has already passed upon these claims, but the Venezuelan Government, being fully satisfied that frauds had been perpetrated on the part of the Commissioners, now desires to annul the terms of the Convention.

PERSONAL.

Senator Williams of Oregon, the Hon. W. E. Chandler, Washington; Senator Stanford, of Schenectady: Col. G. W. Schofield, U. S. A.; Dr. Czapkay, late U. S. Consul at Bucharest, and the Rev. R. Reilly, Boston, are at the Astor House. — The Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; the Hon. J. N. Goodwin, Washington; Ben. Field, Albion, N. Y.; Col. Gowen, Paris; G. B. McCartee, Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department; the Rev. J. M. Early, Rochester, and C. P. Delius, Prussia, are at the Fifth-ave. Hotel. — Ex-Congressman Alfred Ely of Rochester is at the Coleman House. — Gen. J. C. Crum, U. S. A., and D. Thomas Yali, Troy, are at the Hoffman House. — The Hon. H. M. Glimer, Jr., Alabama; Col. M. J. O'Brien, Augusta, Ga; the Rev. J. S. Inskip, Baltimore, and Maj. J. N. Knapp, Auburn, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. — Capt. Forbes of the steamship Denmark, is at the New-York Hotel. — Gen. E. F. Winslow, St. Louis, and the Rev. Geo. S. Bishop, Newburgh, are at the Everett House. — The Hon. J. Lyon, Port Jervis, and Capt. J. H. Folger, Arkansas, are at the Metropolitan Rotel. — Gen. T. B. Gates of Kingston, N. Y., is at the St. Denis Hotel. Senator Williams of Oregon, the Hon. W. E.

THE NEW-ENGLAND LABOR REFORM CONVENTION. Boston, Jan. 24.-At the New-England Labor Reform Convention this afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Orvis of West Roxbury; Vice-Presidents, L. K. Josselyn of Rhode Island, Mrs. E. L. Daniels of Boston, S. S. Foster of Woreester, C. C. Young of Maine, A. W. Phelps of

ter of Worcester, C. C. Young of Maine, A. W. Phelps of Connecticut, J. G. Blanchard of Boston, and Samuel Flint of New-Hampshire; Corresponding Secretary, E. H. Heywood of Worcester; Recording Secretary; Herbert Daniels of Boston; Treasurer, H. H. Bigelow of Worcester; Auditor, A. A. Reed; Executive Committee, E. H. Heywood, E. D. Lenton, John Orvis, Mrs. E. L. Daniels, H. H. Bigelow, W. J. McLaughilin.

Among the speakers were E. A. Heywood; President of the League, John Orvis; Miss Albertson, Cora Symes, Jennie Collins, Mrs. Warner, Doctor White, Prof. Denton, and S. P. Cummings, chief of the St. Crispin order. The latter denounced a resolution presented favoring repudiation, as an insult to the laboring man of the State. Caring not what name the organization assumed, whether Labor Reform League, or any other, he classed them for uttering such sentiments with Jeff. Davis, as guilty of treason; and proceeded to intimate that the author of the resolution was a traitor, when the Chairman called him to order. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year to be \$4,768; expenditures, \$4,762.

HELMBOLD, THE DRUGGIST, ROBBED.

On Friday evening last a sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. H. T. Helmbold, at No. 156 West Fourteenth-st., while the family were at dinner, and, proceeding to a room in the second story, broke open a bu reau drawer with a jimmy and stole the following artireau drawer with a jimmy and stole the following articles: One black enameled watch, set with diamonds, \$500; one necklace, \$250; two sleeve-buttons, jet and diamonds, \$500; one finger-ring, opal center, surrounded by diamonds, \$500; one breastpin, opal and dismonds, \$500; one breastpin, opal and dismonds, \$500; one heat pin, opal and dismonds, \$500; one heat pin, opal and dismonds, \$500; one heat pin, worth \$150; one set coral earrings and hreatpin, \$100; handkorchief ring, \$25. In addition to the above articles, there were two watch-chains, one long and one lady's, with black enameled slides. The thieves missed about \$700 worth of jewelry in another part of the bureau. How they gained access to the house is unsown, but it is more thon probable they used faise keys.

On the same evening a thief entered the hallway of the residence No. 97 Clipton-pince, made a clean sweep of all the artheles on the hat-rack, consisting of four overcoats and a hat, valued at \$100, and secaped. monds, \$500; one breastpin, opal and dismonds, \$300; one small fluger-ring, worth \$150; one set coral earrings and hreastpin, \$600; handkerchief ring, \$28. In addition to the above articles, there were two watch-chains, one long and one lady's, with black enameled slides. The thieves missed about \$700 worth of jewelry in another part of the bureau. How they gained access to the house is missed about \$700 worth of jewelry in another part of the bureau. How they gained access to the house is missed about \$700 with passed access to the house is missed about \$700 with passed of the residence No. 97 Clinton-piace, made a clean sweep of all the british on the hat-rack, consisting of four overcoats and a hat, valued at \$150, and escaped.

STRIKE AND DISTURBANCES ON THE LAKE SUPPERIOR RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—On the 20th inst., the laborers' wages on the Lake Superior Railroad were reduced from \$1.25 to \$1 per day. The Swedes struck, and 700 of their are reported as rioting at Hinckley. They have stopped all work out the road, and a pelice force left St. Paul fo-day for the means of the work of preparity; the tables subonized in the single and the work of the road and a pelice force left St. Paul fo-day for the means of the work of preparity; the tables subonized in the size of the work of preparity; the tables subonized in the size of the work of preparity; the tables subonized in the size of the work of preparity; the tables subonized in the size of the work of preparity; the tables subonized and and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declared, and, at the hundred and skty-five banks have declar

WASHINGTON.

THE VIRGINIA BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE-THE REVISED TARIFF-A FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT JUBILEE-THE PROPOSED RE-

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1870.

DUCTION OF THE ARMY.

[BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

The House sat for five hours to-day, and presented a vely scene from the beginning to the end. The galleries were crowded when the proceedings began, and remained so until the passage of the Virginia bill was in-sured. Monday being the day set apart for the introduction of resolutions and bills for reference to Committees, an unusually large number were presented and referred. Mr. Washburne introduced a bill providing for his pet scheme, a postal telegraph, and, after a determined fight, had it referred to a Special Committee of seven. Here-tofore bills of such a character have been sent to the Post-Office Committee, but Mr. Washburne charged that if his bill was sent to that Committee it would be smothered, and, beside, a majority of the Committee were on record as opposed to the measure. A bill to protect miners in their occupation of mining, so as to avoid hereafter such occurrences as the Avondale disaster, was in troduced and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. This Committee will meet during the present week to consider the subject. Prince Arthur and his suite entered the hall about 21, andftook seats in the Diplomatic Gallery, where they remained for about half an hour. During that time a lively debate sprang up be-tween Gen. Butler, on the part of the Republican side of the house, and Brooks, Morgan, Cox, and Voorhees, on the part of the Democracy, the question under discuss being a communication from Gen. Sherman in regard to the action of Gen. Terry and the Legislature of Georgia, Butler made an able defense of Terry's course, and the indorsement of the same by the Administration. His sharp and odd replies to the interruptions of his Demo-cratic opponents seemed to afford great amusement to the young Prince. The Virginia bill was taken up at 31. and after an hour had been spent in some sharp and bitter personalities between Bingham, Butler, and Farnsworth, it was passed, all the Republican members present excepting Deweese of North Carolina and Hawkins of Tennessee voting for the bill. In the Senate, to-day, great piles of memorials against

the further continuance of the franking privilege were presented. Mr. Stewart attempted, but failed, to get the presented. Air. Stewart attempted to the purpose of disputing the right of Senator Summer to announce himself ag the author of the provision incorporating colored suffrage in the Reconstruction acts of Congress. The Senate seemed to have had enough of these personal matters, and refused to allow the regular business to be interrupted, and Mr. Stewart will have to seek another opportunity. Mr. Wilson brought in a bill giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of \$2,000, to date from the day of the late President's death. The great objection to the bill of last session was that it appropriated too much (\$5,000), and Mr. Wilson has hopes of being able to carry the present bill. A resolution of Mr. Norton, instructing the Judiciary [Committee] to inquire by what authority Gen. Terry has instituted a military commission to determine the eligibility of members of the Georgia Legislature, went over under the objection of Mr. Sumner, but will give rise to considerable debate] when again scalled up. Mr. Sherman called up and briefly explained the merits of the bill proposing an increase of \$45,000,000 of the bank circulation, to be distributed between the West and the South, and to provide for a national currency of coin notes. Mr. Howe followed, with a long essay on the finances. There was but little interest manifested in the proceedings to-day, the galleries being almost deserted. Minister Thornton escorted Prince Arthur into the diplomatic gallery, where they sat for a few minutes, but the Prince found Mr. Howe's political economy too abstruse for his comprehension, and, after looking around a little, he nudged Mr. Thornton, and told him it was "deuced dull," and suggested that they go over to the House side, as he had heard that was a pretty lively place. They accordingly left, and were followed by most of the few curious people who sat in the galleries. When Mr. Howe concluded, Mr. Sumner expressed the opinion that the whole bill of the Finance Committee was defective, and moved his own financial bill, introduced a few days ago, as a substitute. The Senate spent the rest of the day in Executive session, a large number of nominations having

accumulated during the Virginia debate.

The Ways and Means Committee to day decided several important matters connected with the tariff. In regard to manufactured steel, instead of arranging a graduated scale, they fixed the duty at 32 cents per pound. A specific duty is imposed on lumber, instead of an ad raiorem duty. On all leading articles in the bill thus far matured, the duties will be slightly higher than in the present tariff law, except tea, sugar, coffee, molasses, cocoa, spices, &c. The free list, of course, 18 pretty large, but they are articles which do not come into

competition with those produced in this country. The National Executive Committee, appointed by the evening, and passed resolutions requesting all the colored people in the various States and Territories to prepare for a grand National and State jubilee on the occasion of the ratification and proclamation by the President of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and to return thanks to Almighty God, and the good people he used as instruments in bringing about such a glorious event. George T. Downing of Rhode Island is Chairm an, and J. G. Barbadoes of Massachusetta Secretary of the Committee, and among the members present were R. B. Sorrell of Maryland, Wm. Nesbitt of Pennsylvania, Collin Crusor, District of Columbia, and J. G.

Martin of Wyoming.

Both the Senate and House Military Committees considered the question of the reduction of the Army. The sentiments of both Committees are favorable to a reduction, but the question is as to the best mode of accomplishing it. A special meeting is to be had on Thursday for the purpose of determining and settling the question.

Commissioner Delano expresses himself as much gratified at the action of the Kentucky distillers in their recent convention at Lexington, in giving so hearty an indersement to his official action. The Cincinnati distillers are much dissatisfied with the enforcement of the 48 hour period for fermentation, but the reports to the Department from various parts of the country are of such a character as to satisfy the Commissioner of the practica bility and wisdom of this regulation. The House Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-

day, had under consideration the resolution of Mr. Loughridge, denying the right of the Senate to annex territory without the consent of Congress. This is regarded as an important measure, in connection with the fact that there are several treaties before the Senate which revide for the annexaof territory, and it is the intention of the Committee to bring this question speedily before the House, and trge its immediate passage, before any action is taken by the Senate on the treaties now under consideration by that body. The bill to establish the boundaries for the circuits of the U. S. Judges was also discussed by the Committee, but was postponed until the next meeting, in order to give Judge Davis an opportunity of examining into the matter before final action is

Gen Sherman to-night received an official telegram from Gen. Ames, announcing the ratification of the Pourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by the Legislature of Mississippi and the election of U. S. Senators. to visit Washington. He will probably not return to his command, but remain here to take his seat in the Senate. Gen. Sherman replied, granting his request.

THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS-DEATH OF AN OSAGE CHIEF-THE INDIAN

TREATIES. Some time ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling for this information, required by the account section of the Act of March 3, 1889, entitled "an Act regulating the reports of National Banking Associtions." The Secretary of the Treasury furnished in reply a statement of the Controller of the Currency, in which

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

embracing dividends and not earnings in excess of divi-dends, is 6 75-100. The information submitted is believed to be substantially correct. Some difficulty was experi-enced, at first, in making the banks understand just what

to be substantially correct. Some difficulty was experienced, at first, in making the banks understand just what was meant by "net earnings in excess of dividends." The net earnings in excess of dividends included all sums carried to the surplus fund, and, taken together with the dividends reported, are designed to show, and undoubtedly do show with perfect accuracy, the entire set proceeds of the National Banks as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1869.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received official information of the decease of White-Hair, Chief of the Great and Little Osage Indians, of consumption, near the Osage agency. Kansas. The Indian agent, Mr. Gilsson, says: "The selection of his successor will probably be attended with much difference of opinion and delay, as his son is regarded as being too young, and several prominent Chiefs are aspirants for the distinguished position of Chief of the Nation. It is certainly very desirable that an honest and progressive man should be chosen, and to that end I shall exert my influence."

The President sout a message to the Senate to-day withdrawing the Osage and Nebraska treatice communicated last session, and recommending the confirmation of the Miami, Shawnee, Kiekapoe and Sac and Fox treaties.

The following has been made public by the United

of the Miami, Shawnee, Kickapoo and Sac and Fox treaties.

The following has been made public by the United States and Mexican Claims Commission:

Every claimat purporing to be a citizen of citizer country, party to this Convention, shall disclose the ficts upon which he bases his citizening, either in his memorial or by sificart. If a native, he shall, so far so in his power, disclose the time and place of his hirth; if naturalized, he shall file a copy of his naturalized papers in all cases when it is in his power; and if not in his power to do so he shall show why. The shall life a copy of his naturalized papers in all cases when it is in his power; and if not in his power to do so he shall show why. The shill life a copy of his naturalized in a tary time before a hearing on such terms as may be deemed proper.

Mr. Hamilin's built for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to-day, appropriates \$60,000, and authorizes the distribution of condemned clothing and other articles not suited for army purposes not exceeding \$2,000 in value.

other articles not suited for army purposes not exceeding \$2,000 in value.

Mr. Wilson's resolution in relation to Mrs. Lincoln grants a pension of \$2,000 per annum from the time of the death of Mr. Lincoln.

Col. Ebenezer Gay, cashiered some time ago, has lately been reinstated in the army and confirmed, on the recommendation of a number of our prominent generals.

Upon the recommendation of Gen. John A. McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Arkansas and the Indian Territory, Commissioner Delano has promulgated regulations extending the Internal Revenue laws over the Indian Territory, as contemplated by sections 103 and 107 of the Act of July 20, 1883.

Upon application of Senator Kellogg, Postmaster-General Creswell decided to-day to establish the free delivery postal system at New-Orleans.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS. Washington, Jan. 24 .- The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day :

John C. Stearms to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second istrict of Vermont. Phillip K. Gleeds to be Assessor of the Third District of Vermont. William S. Scuthworth to be Assessor for the First District of Verons. Rollin J. Jones to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Dis-

rict of Vermont.

Jereminh D. Hede to be Receiver of public moners at Visalia. Cal.

Edward W. Willett to be Register of the Land Office at Visalia, Cal.

John U. Gott to be Receiver at Bouteville, Mo.

Harvey Carpenter to be Postmarker at Hamilton, Nevada.

CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate, tois afternoon, confirmed the folowing appointments;
W. H. H. Terrill, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General,
John P. Knowles, Judge of the United States District Court for Rhods

Milton Kelley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

Milton Kelley, Associate Justice of the Napreme Court of Idaho, Benjamin J. Spooner, Marshal for Malica.

Benjamin J. Spooner, Marshal for Judiana.

Sahastian S. Marshe, Marshal for Malica.

Dars H. Starbuck, Attorney for North Carolina,

Benry B. Swoog, Attorney for North Carolina,

Rathan Webh, Attorney for Malica.

Albert H. Horner, Attorney for Malica.

David W. Honston, Marshal for Verment.

Lucien B. Raton, Marshal for Lewenth District of Tennessea.

Cabriel C. Wharton, Attorney for Kennecky.

George F. Foster, Marshal for Verment.

Lucien B. Raton, Marshal for the Western District of Tennessea.

Cabriel C. Wharton, Attorney for Resincky.

George F. Terry Begister of the Land Office at Austin, Nevada.

Thomas C. Medlare, Receiver of Fushic Moneys for the district of mis subject to sale at N. Loud, Minuscry at Les Angeles, California, Hienry C. Austin, Register of the Land Office at Lou Angeles, California, Hienry C. Austin, Register of the Instal Office at Lou Angeles, California, Hienry C. Austin, Register of the United Money at Common Marshall, Register of Health Money at Common Marshall Marshallaw, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the India. Level D. Reference at the Engage Money.

Louden D. Relewall, Medice and Reference at the Engage Miss. Caron.

Acrost P. Ringwall, Melter and Refiner at the Branch Mint, Carson Commodore John Rodgers, to be Rear-Admiral on the active list.

Jeur. -Commander Selfridge to be Commander, solut A. Elir. - Assistant Paramister in the Navy. coorge H. Van Cleft, Chyl Engineer in the Navy, securge H. V cools, Surgoon in the Navy. - Frederick P. Isla and Gway G. Berryman, Second Lilentenants in the Navy.

arine Corps. Licut. Favid C. Swain, Judge Advocate, with rank of Major. Ebeneser Gray, reinstated as Captain of Infantry, and William S. CONSULS.
O. B. Jrish of Nebraska at Dresden, and Edgar Stanton of Illineis

O. H. Jrish of Nebraska at Dreaden, and height Station of Jinimas as Bristol.

Micl S. Drew, Puger's Sound, W. T. Jamoe P. Butler, Brazos de Santia Timothy Pholips, San Francisca.

Mich S. Drew, Puger's Sound, W. T. Jamoe P. Butler, Brazos de Santia go, Texas.

Hamilton Taylor, Pear River, Miss.

Chas. D. Smith, Paderah, Ky.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Charles S. Cooper, Membila, Tein.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Isaac S. Trail, Savannah, Ga.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Jease Duck, Irin Datriet of Ohio, I Geo. P. Beck, 2d Butriet of X. C.

ASSISSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Jan. J. Harden, Dis. of Wash, Ter. David F, Whithe, 2d Dist. of N. T.

Jan. J. Harden, Dis. of Wash, Ter. David F, Whithe, 2d Dist. of N. H.

Geo. P. Knowlfon, 1st Dist. of Me. Jan. M. Dekkerson, 6th Dist of Tena.

PENSION AGENTS.

Geo. F. ROUNDO, IN PESSION AGENTS.
John T. Barstow, at Rutland. VI. Samuel McKee, Louisville.
Stephen Thomas. St. Johnshury, VI. Jazander Clapperton, Fort Gilaea,
Seth M. Barber, Cleveland, Ohio.
Cherokee Nation.

POSTMANTERS.

Henry G. Wells, at Moline, Ill.

James W. Glover, Oxford, N. Y.
James D. Wood, Central City, Col.

Henry M. Kimball, Carriwville, Ill. eter Grubh, Canton, Ohio,
bomas B. Johnson, Sumter, S. C.
re. Elitabeth B. Cuthbertson,
Nor-Brighton, Penn.
T. H. Leudermitk, Cumberl'd, Md.
C. West, Milwanker, Wiss,
Whitman W. Blisms, Fouse, N. Y.
Kmas J. McMakin, Salem, H.
Kmas J. McMakin, Salem, H.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

HIS VISIT TO THE EXECUTIVE MANSION. Washington, Jan. 24.—This morning being designated for the visit of Prince Arthur to President Grant, Secretary Fish arrived at the Executive Mansion

designated for the visit of Finese Arthur to President
a few minutes before 12 o'clock for the purpose of being
present at the interview, and to perform his part of the
ceremonies incident to state occasions. About 160 persons of both sexes were exthered on the steps of the
Mansion, and several pollermen were in attendance.
At noon the carriages of the visiting party were driven
to the portico, when the Prince. In company with Minister Thornton and Col. Elphinstone, Lieut Fickard, and
Ensign Fitzroy of the Prince's suite, alighted and entered
the vestibule. They were then excited to the BineRoom, where they were met by Secretary Fish and Gens.
Dent, Porter, Babcock, and Budeau, and Col. R. M.
Douglas of the President's private effice, and informed
the latter that the Prince swatted the cauding.
Soon after the President and Secretary entered the
Bine-Boom, where the prescutations took place. There
were no speeches, but merely the exchange of words in
pleasant conversation, the Prince expressing himself thas
for pleased with his visit, and the President expressing
the hope it would continue to be agreeable. The purpy
were invited by the President into the Red Room, where
the Prince and his companions were presented to Mrs.
Grant and to Mr. Dout. Mrs. Grant and the Prince occu-

the hope it would continue to be agreeable. The parry were invited by the President into the Reif Room, where the Prince and his companions were presented to Mrs. Grant and to Mr. Dent. Mrs. Grant and the Prince occupied the greater part of the time in conversation, the Prince meantime standing, with his hat in his hand. The visit was of only 20 minutes duration. The President bowed farewell to the party at the inner door of the vestibule, and Secretary Fish, and Gens, Dent, Porter, Badean and Babcock, and Col. Douglas, accompanied them to the outer door of the Bine Room, and the visitors returned to their carriages.

Prince Arthur, attended by Minister Thornton and three gentleman of his sente, made his appearance in the Senate Diplomatic Gallery, and remained some time, while Mr. Howe was speaking on the Carrieney bill. After leaving the Senate Chamber Prince Arthur and party proceeded to the House. He remained about of minutes in the Diplomatic Gallery, and was apparently very much entertained by the animated colloquy and speeches of Messrs. Butler, Brooks, Morgan, and Voorhees on the subject of Gen. Terry's action in Georgia.

At the dinner party to night at Minister Thernton's, in honor of Prince Arthur, there were present Vice-President Colfax, all the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Sterman, and Senator Summer. After the dinner, the families of the members of the Cabinet, den. Siener March at 19 o'clock.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT ST. JOSEPH.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT ST. JOSEPH. St. Louis, Jan. 24.- Five small business houses n St. Joseph, Missouri, were burned yesterday morning Wm. Fowler, a brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Egon, who slept in one of the buildings, was burned to death. While a number of firemen were trying to rescue the remains, the walls fell in upon them. One man, named Blas was injured so that he died in three hours. Frank Hill had his skull fractured, and was badly burned. He will probably die. Jules Sjudlekumer, Fred. Wattes, Wm. Bourgusser, and Arthur Calmer were all serjously burned, and otherwise injured. The purcuts of Blas live in Blaffslo. A negro, named Wesley P. Fonts, was instantly killed. The loss of property by the fire is not large. Wm. Fowler, a brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Egan,

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed at Albany

last evening.

Henry Kelly, eigar maker, a resident of Charlestown, Mass., yas kuided on Saturday night by failing from a Lynn horis car.

A block of buildings, corner of Market and Coiborne sts., Brantford, Outario, was destroyed by fire on Sanday, catang a loss of about \$60,000.

J. A. Hasley, a Postmaster and trader at Waterboro, Me., has abscouded, after obtaining several thousands of dollars by forgery. It is believed that he ded to Chunds.

.... Robert Harper, a leading citizen of Albany,

Mrs. Marin Archer, wife of Jno. Archer of New-York City, threw negotif from an attic window of her mother's house, in Boofan, yesterday, and was instabily killed. The lady was sick and depriment.